THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9398. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1781.

STATIONERY.

JAMES SIMPSON, STATIONER & BOOKSELLER,
First Stair below the Exchange, EDINBURGH,
Has received from LONDON, *in excellent order*,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT of FINE WRITING PAPERS,
VIZ.

Pots,	Ditto, black edge,	Medium,
Foolscaps,	Extra large ditto,	Royal,
Small Post,	Lined Post,	Super Royal,
Thick & Thin Posts,	Bank Post,	Imperial,
plain and gilt,	Demy,	

By the best English Makers, which will be sold for Ready Money, at MODERATE PRICES.

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Commiſſions from the country carefully executed, and ſpecimens ſent to any diſtance.

MR LAURIE,

AFTER having, by aſſiduity and conſtant practice, attained the moſt Faſhionable Method of Teaching, as practiſed by thoſe celebrated Maſters, GARDEL, FIERVILLE, and VESTRIS, preſumes to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he is returned to Edinburgh, and propoſes to teach the *Louvre* and the *New Minuets de la Cour, Dauphin, Minuet de Monſ. de Fierville, Gavots, Cotillons*, and *Cotillon Steps*, &c. in a ſtile peculiar to the above-mentioned excellent Profeſſors in France and England.—MR LAURIE has commenced his School in Carrubber's Cloſe, and will attend on Boarding Schools and private families at hours diſtinct from public teaching.

Mr WILLM WILLIAMSON, Muſician,
TEACHER OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
(*Who was bred under the celebrated* Mr JOHN CAMMIDGE, *Organiſt of York-Minſter*),

PRESENTS his reſpects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and begs leave to inform them, That he propoſes teaching, in Edinburgh, the THOROUGH BASS on the HARPSICHORD and PIANO-FORTE; alſo the GUITTAR;—and teaches Ladies to ſing along with theſe inſtruments. Likewiſe teaches Gentlemen the GERMAN FLUTE. He tunes Harpſichords, Piano-Fortes, Spinets, and Guittars.—He will make it his principal ſtudy to merit the favour of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to employ him; and will be careful, on the ſhorteſt notice, to attend them at their reſpective lodgings.—His terms of teaching are as follow: For the Harpſichord, 12 tickets for One Guinea; Guittar and German Flute, 16 tickets for One Guinea.

Mr WILLIAMSON will be heard of at his lodgings, in Jack's land, oppoſite to St John's ſtreet, Canongate.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Foot of Leith Walk,

ALL ſorts of FRUIT and FOREST TREES.—Alſo, a fine Collection of FLOWERING SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, and fineſt GOOSEBERRIES; with FLOWER-ROOTS, GARDEN-SEEDS, &c. &c. a new Catalogue of which may be had, when called for.

N. B. Noblemen and Gentlemen furniſhed with experienced Gardeners.

DAMAGED FLAX, &c.

TO be SOLD, by auction, on Monday the 26th current, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the warehouſe of John Maclean merchant in Leith, a Parcel of DAMAGED FLAX, HEMP, and CORDAGE, lately arrived from St Peterſburgh.

Apply to William Sibbald and Company, Leith.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JOHN WRIGHT, late tenant in Plenderleith, Roxburghſhire, are deſired to meet at James Haſwell's, vintner at the Croſs Keys, Jedburgh, on Monday the 3d of December, at ten o'clock forenoon, to conſider the claims lodged with the factor, the ſtate of the funds, and other matters of importance; and ſuch Creditors as have not already lodged their claims and verifications, are deſired to lodge them betwixt and that time, otherwiſe they will not be ranked in the ſcheme of diviſion.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tueſday, November* 13.

Mr *Foſter* reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, that they had made ſome progreſs. Ordered to ſit to-morrow.

Mr *Grattan* opened his promiſed motion, in reſpect to the Mutiny Bill, with giving a narrative of our natural birth-rights, from Magna Charta to the Bill of Rights, and then adverted to the different opinions of the greateſt men who have been an ornament to the Britiſh nation, on the ſtanding army. He then referred to the many ſtatutes which ſeemed favourable to the purpoſes of his arguments. He demanded, in the name of the people of Ireland, a reſtitution of that freedom which was unjuſtly ſtolen away in the paſſing of the mutiny act.

Without any war, or the mere occaſion of keeping up a ſtanding army, as the Britiſh nation, then involved in the caſualties of war, he ſaid, we kept up an army to ſtrengthen the arm of prerogative; and yet, Was your army your protection when Sir Richard Heron told you, you muſt truſt to God and your country? You want it not for defence—you want it not for ambition;—you have no foreign dominions to preſerve, and your people are amenable to law. Our duties are of a different nature, "to watch with inceſſant vigils the cradle of the conſtitution, to rear an infant ſtate, to protect a riſing trade, to foſter a growing people. We are free, we are united; perſecution is dead; the Proteſtant religion is the child of the conſtitution; the Preſbyterian is the father. The Roman Catholic is not an enemy to it. We are united in one great national community.—What was our ſituation formerly? We were a gentry without pride, and a people without privilege. The Britiſh conſtitution lay upon the ground like a giant's armour in a dwarf's cuſtody.

At length the nation aſſerted itſelf, and though the declaration of right was not carried, which I propoſed as a meaſure ſafe and innocuous, yet our ſpirit made us a nation. Britiſh ſupremacy lay upon the ground like a ſpent thunderbolt, the Miniſter feared to look at it—the people were fond to touch it.

The Engliſh Mutiny Bill had been ſent by the Engliſh Miniſtry into this land, but the time arrived when Government was afraid to touch it, and the people were fond of trading upon it. What objection could poſſibly be ſtarted in taking away from the public mind that root of jealouſy, which muſt ariſe from putting the army into the hands of a perpetual dictator? It was upon Engliſh principles he oppoſed the Mutiny Act, becauſe he was certain the cold experiment of making it perpetual, would not be attempted by the moſt deſperate advocate for prerogative in that nation. Situate as the Iriſh then were, without a declaration of rights, what could they hope to be, but the conſtant prey of unreſiſted violence, and the dull objects of thanking ſtupidity, to the authors of ſuch oppreſſion. No remonſtrance had been made to the Sovereign, no ſteps taken in this momentous matter, but all were ſilent and dark on a ſubject of ſuch infinite conſequence.

What availed it that they imagined, in that Houſe, that they were veſted with full powers to make articles of war for the regulation of their own army? The Britiſh Miniſtry denied that power; for the preſent act was not the act introduced in that Houſe by his honourable friend (Mr Buſhe;) it was an act of prerogative—a monſtrous act of power, ſent to bear down the barriers of the conſtitution. In forming articles of war adapted to the conſtitutional eſtabliſhment, he was afraid of nothing but their own irreſolution, their timidity, their fears. He conjured them, at length, to ſpeak the language of a legiſlator, to reconceive the act, and make it a child of their own origination.—In the year 1751, the expences of the army did not come within the produce of the hereditary revenue; expence had been heaped upon expence ſince that time, and the monſtrous corruption of Miniſters had accumulated an encreaſe, inſtead of adopting a retrenchment of the national expences. The brood that gathered upon the greaſy wheels of influence—the hirelings of proſtitution always came forward to oppoſe every thing that could be offered for the good of the nation on his ſide of the Houſe—and ever ready to ſwell the tide of influence, and encreaſe the mercenary aims of a mercenary power.

Suppoſe (ſaid he) that a company of Britiſh merchants ſhould petition an Engliſh Parliament to reſtrain your trade again, and that the requiſition ſhould be acceded to, what would you do without any ſources to ſupport your right? Without a navy you could not reſiſt ſuch a mandate, and every idea of coping with ſuch tyranny would be in vain when you had reſigned the ſword. When you ſee two-thirds of your revenue granted in perpetuity, the power of Parliament can only preſerve the free trade of the kingdom. Be aſſured that England will never grant to your meanneſs what ſhe refuſes to your virtue. In the infancy of this very act, why did not the advocates of its preſent form come forward, and propoſe it as a perpetual mutiny bill? No. They knew ſuch language would ill ſuit the ears of Parliament, as it then ſtood diſpoſed in the public ſervice.

Mr Grattan then proceeded to refute the different arguments which had been formerly thrown out in favour of the preſent act; and aſked them, If they were competent to regulate their commerce, why not competent to regulate their own army? Commiſſioners were ſent to America, to offer a branch of the Britiſh empire, then in arms againſt it, unconditional terms, to tax themſelves, and regulate their own army. Two of the Commiſſioners had been ſent over to govern this kingdom; would his Excellency, or the Right Hon. gentleman his Secretary, ſay, that Ireland was not entitled to the terms offered to America? that the loyal and affectionate ſiſter of England was not entitled to the indulgence held out to the enemy of England? It was impoſſible. He then moved the Houſe, "That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill, to explain, amend, and limit an act, entitled an act to prevent Mutiny and Deſertion in the Army."

Mr *Flood* next roſe. After paying many high compliments to the abilities of the gentleman that ſpoke laſt, he ſaid, that not having been preſent the firſt day of the ſeſſion, when the honourable gentleman declared his intention of bringing on this bill, he had determined in his own mind, and had even promiſed to bring it on himſelf; but finding it now in ſuch able hands, he would relinquiſh the honour of being the mover, and content himſelf with the ſecond place of being the ſupporter of the bill.

He began with the hiſtory of ſtanding armies in time of peace, which were unknown in England till the reign of Henry the Seventh, who firſt entertained a few guards; ſhewed how this ſmall body had been encreaſed from time to time, till it arrived at the formidable number at preſent in pay: Related the various and powerful modes of oppoſition, which the Britiſh nation had at various times adopted: Declared that when men committed their opinions in writing to poſterity, the greateſt regard ſhould be paid to them: That no leſs than eighty of the prime nobility of England had proteſted ſolemnly againſt a ſtanding army in the reign of George I. that they had declared it fraught with utter deſtruction to the liberty of the ſubject.

He then proceeded to read the proteſt, which was couched in the ſtrongeſt terms of abhorrence to a ſtanding army.

He next paid the authority of [illegible], on whom he beſtowed the higheſt eulogiums. He ſaid that his work (*Sur l'Eſprit des Loix*) had coſt him twenty years cloſe examination of all the laws of every different nation, ancient and modern; and that he concurred with all the other authors who had written on this ſubject, in declaring, that every ſtate which had been reduced to ſlavery, had loſt their liberty by a ſtanding army.

He obſerved, that Monteſquieu, in ſpeaking of France, had induſtriouſly avoided mentioning her army, and ſpoken only of her militia; that his pride had made him endeavour to diſtinguiſh between an arbitrary and deſpotic government. That of France, he ſaid, was founded upon honour; but a deſpotic government was founded on fear—that wretched habit of the mind which emaſculates the ſoul, and reduces it below the level of humanity.

He then went back to the Roman commonwealth, and ſhewed from Monteſquieu, that at firſt no perſon could be enliſted in the army but a Roman citizen, poſſeſſed of a certain property, that might anſwer to the republic for his good behaviour. But when this law was broke through, and Marius enliſted all ſorts of people, the Roman liberty was deſtroyed; and it would, he ſaid, be ever the caſe, when people gave up the defence of their property to the refuſe of mankind.

I will next, ſaid he, produce to you the authority of the apologiſt for the Houſe of Stuart, "when the power of the ſword, ſays Mr Hume, is lodged in the hands of a ſingle perſon, he will neglect the diſcipline of the militia, and will always find a pretext for keeping up a ſtanding army;" this is a mortal diſtemper in the Britiſh conſtitution, of which, at laſt, it muſt inevitably periſh.

He next produced Blackſtone, to prove, that ſtanding armies, in time of peace, and the laws by which they are governed, are utterly repugnant to the principles of the conſtitution, to Magna Charta, and to the Bill of Rights. He then quoted the articles of war, to ſhew, that diſobedience to lawful commands was one of the offences which, under this bill, was puniſhable with death; he deſired to know, whether an army, attempting to enforce the execution of an Engliſh ſtatute in Ireland, might not think themſelves acting in obedience to lawful commands?

He concluded with reciting the adviſe of the Earl of Clarendon to Lord Digby, deſiring him to ſet ſome bounds to draw ſome line which his infamy ſhould not overſtep; but this advice, he ſaid, he would not apply to an Iriſh Houſe of Commons.

Mr *Gardiner* thought it diſagreeable to go over the ſame ground beaten ſo often before in the progreſs of this buſineſs; contended, That, by the preſent act, no power of perpetuity was lodged in the Crown. It merely depended upon themſelves, whether they ſhould maintain ſuch army, if any unfair advantages were to be attempted; and indeed it was the moſt improbable thing in the world that it ſhould. If there appeared an evident neceſſity for a ſtanding army, there appeared a no leſs evident neceſſity for martial law, to regulate that army; and yet it might be advanced, that ſuch an army militated againſt the principles of Magna Charta. For his part, he looked even upon the preſent eſtabliſhment of ſtanding forces as too ſmall for the protection of the ſubject. Martial law was in itſelf a matter of neceſſity; this kingdom was a branch of the Britiſh empire; and the nearer the act was to that of England, the better it tended to the unanimity ſo neceſſary to be obſerved in the general ſyſtem.

Sir *Hercules Langriſhe* went over the ſame ground with Mr Gardiner, and urged the neceſſity of preſerving the Mutiny Act in its preſent form.

Mr *Crookſhank* expreſſed his concern at differing on the preſent occaſion from the opinion of his conſtituents; but as they had not ſhewn him any inconvenience ariſing from the law, as it ſtood, and as he had not himſelf been able to find any, he could not give up his own judgment, but acted upon it with the more confidence, as he knew the men he ſpoke of would deſpiſe him, if they thought he could be implicitly led by the opinion of any man. He ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman who introduced the motion had ſaid, truly, "that a ſtanding army was againſt the law of the land," and God forbid he ſhould be an advocate to the contrary; but when he aſſerted that the mutiny law perpetuated the exiſtence of an army, he muſt beg leave to differ with him, the mutiny law being only a regulation of the army, while the army was continued by the Parliament; and, as the exiſtence of the army muſt ever depend upon the will of the Parliament, it was conſequently at all times in their power to ſuſpend the operation of the act. He relied on it, that the preſent time did not call for any alteration in the act, though he would not be underſtood to ſay, but that, at a future day, it might be expedient to make it temporary, and whenever that period came, he would be the firſt to move for its amendment. He ſaid it was too much the faſhion of the times to decry the conſtitution, to cenſure our laws, and to reprobate the Miniſters; thence it was that men of the firſt abilities pictured this country in colours the moſt hideous, and held out a language to the people, that muſt make them think their ſituation, of all others, the moſt wretched; but, let us rove through the univerſe, and we would not find a ſpot half ſo happy as our own country is at this moment, nor a ſpot where the liberty of the ſubject was in more perfect preſervation. Bleſſed as, he ſaid, this kingdom was, in the preſent moment of repoſe, and in the midſt of war and tumults, we felt not the effect of either; if we but availed ourſelves of our happy ſituation, and did but cherish the growing induſtry of the people, Ireland muſt be happy.

Mr *Moſſom*, on the other hand, ſupported the motion with great ability. Many arguments, ſaid he, I have heard on the neceſſity of a mutiny bill, but not one why it ſhould be made perpetual. And, added he, I don't know whether I am moſt ſurprized or afflicted to ſee, day after day, men of the firſt fortune and character join in beating down the moſt ſalutary and moderate meaſures.

Mr *Curry* ſaid he had always ſupported the Iriſh mutiny bill, as an eſtabliſhment of that great principle, which he would ever defend within theſe walls and without, the ſupremacy and independency of the Iriſh Parliament; that our conſtitution was eſtabliſhed by it, as it ſtands againſt England, and that the preſent was a queſtion of time only, and regarded a point between the Iriſh nation and the Iriſh King: He thought another time would be better to agitate it, becauſe the people were now in peace and induſtry, and did not call for this meaſure at this moment; for it appeared to be the ſenſe of the nation, or that they were uneaſy for the preſent moment; he would ſupport the motion. He deſired not to give any opinion by the vote of to-night but as to time, and begged leave to conſider himſelf as not precluded by it from ſupporting upon another occaſion, if it ſeemed a fit meaſure, the change of this bill, and the inſertion of a biennial clauſe.

Mr *Daly* ſaid, we have all had ample time and opportunity to conſider the queſtion at preſent before us; therefore whatever part we take muſt be with full conviction, and our eyes open. If we deſire to act uprightly, we cannot go aſtray. It requires no depth of underſtanding to decide upon this queſtion. Integrity and ſpirit is all we want. That a perpetual Mutiny Bill is obviouſly repugnant to our conſtitution, and againſt the firſt principle of the ſtate, all the miſerable apologies which have been made to goſs it over may eaſily be ſeen through. It has not even the pitiful plea of expediency. It is a ſtroke aimed at the dignity of Parliament, intended to ſubvert the independence of the nation; could not Parliament have been truſted with the biennial paſſing of a Mutiny Bill? In our hands it would have been perpetual, if the Crown had made no ill uſe of it; but it is ſaid that by this bill all future cauſe of diſſenſion between the two countries is removed; but, if it is removed, it is becauſe this Houſe has tied up its hands, becauſe it has put the ſword into the power of its adverſary. I hope, and I believe, that no diſpute will ever take place between this country and her Sovereign. It is a long time ſince the Crown has attempted to take any arbitrary ſtrides. Fatal example and refined policy have taught it to change its mode of attack, and the ſupreme authority of the Engliſh Legiſlature over all the appendages of Britain has been the favourite doctrine of the preſent times. If we then relinquiſh to them the power of the ſword, all our other rights muſt fall, and the nation, which has ſpent fifty millions to coerce America, may perhaps ſpend the tenth part of that ſum to ſubdue Ireland. I do not think that this will ever happen; but why are we in ſuch a hurry to throw away the inſtrument by which we could prevent it? And why if England wiſhes to conciliate our affection, does ſhe refuſe the only certain way of attaining it?

Mr *Eden* ſpoke after Mr Daly; he ſaid that the whole queſtion had been argued as if the danger of a military eſtabliſhment conſiſted in the regulations which are to reſtrain that eſtabliſhment from acting like a band of lawleſs ruffians. The profeſſion of a ſoldier in a free ſtate is always ſubject to jealouſy, but no man denies that it is neceſſary in every ſtate. No man denies that regulations for its government are neceſſary; if then there muſt always be an exiſting army, and always an exiſting regulation, is it not indifferent whether that regulation is triennial or perpetual? The extent and number of that army is not indifferent; this is an object of jealouſy, and therefore reſerved to the limitation of the legiſlature from time to time. He concluded with ſaying, that having doubts on the foundation of the queſtion, and no doubt of its preſent importance, he would reſiſt the motion.

The Right Hon. *Walter Huſſey Burgh* inſiſted it was a queſtion totally different from that of laſt Parliament; they all knew in what form it went over, and was returned a perpetual act. The queſtion was now, whether we ſhould have a perpetual mutiny act, or none at all—An Iriſh mutiny bill, though clogged with being perpetual, or the former impoſition of an Engliſh one. Suppoſe (ſays he) this new bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, and be rejected in England, you muſt recur to the Engliſh Biennial bill. It ſhould ſeem to be aſked, whether you ſhould enjoy a perpetual mutiny bill, or perpetual conſtitution; the temper of the machine of Government has taken ſuch a bias. Almoſt all the countries in the world that have been enſlaved, have been enſlaved by the army. If a man has two titles to his eſtate, is it policy to burn one of them? No man in his ſenſes, who drives at the mercy of the ſtorm, and has two or three anchors on board, will fling away any of them, when his means of ſafety is depending on it. When the act was firſt introduced, no man was inſpired with the many fine reaſons, ſince that time adduced in behalf of its being perpetual; but when the bill came from England, they were new-quickened with underſtanding, and they ſeemed to diſcover a thouſand advantages in the alteration, which could not before have opened on their perceptions. That you are inveſted with the powers of making yourſelves a mutiny act, is evident even by this altered one. A right, once acknowledged, makes it an acknowledgement for ever. A Right Hon. gentleman has ſaid, that the Engliſh Miniſter could not be for ever teized about the affairs of Ireland. I am of a different opinion, for I think it the duty of the Engliſh Miniſter to attend to Iriſh ſolicitation, when the intereſt of Ireland is concerned. A gentleman has mentioned the oath of the Roman ſoldier, but that oath was annual; the army at length became the army of the general, and not of the ſtate, and ſo Rome was loſt. The Volunteers, though they have rendered us independent, have not undergone the form of legality, and I had rather live dependent by law, than independent without law.

The wiſdom and unanimity of this Houſe muſt remove thoſe difficulties, which may lay the kingdom open to any future contention with Great Britain, by effectuating that now, which may remove every cauſe of further cavil about matters of this nature. If an ill-adviſed monarch ſhould land an army to take away your lives and property, the merely ſtopping the ſupplies could not put a ſtop to his ravages. It is true we muſt pity the ſtate of the Britiſh empire; a world depends upon the too-doubtful fate of the ſword. Should ſucceſs no longer attend her, ſhould her foreign ſettlements be loſt, upon whom can England lean for aſſiſtance, but on Ireland? And is it policy or gratitude in that ſtate to look with a trifling eye upon the only remnant of the empire, which has not been wreſted out of its hands, by the combined endeavours of that world ſhe wages war with? One Right Hon. gentleman (Mr G.) has ſaid that this is an admirable

tion of ſtrength, let them ſhew that ſtrength by not making a diviſion in our unanimity, but yield to the deſires of an injured people.

On the ſide of Adminiſtration the buſineſs was further taken up by Sir J. Blaquiere, Captain Jephſon, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Proveſt, Mr. Toler, Serjeant Fitzgerald, the Prime Serjeant, Mr Foſter, Mr Parnel, Mr Coote, Mr Morris, and General Cunninghame. At near four o'clock the Houſe divided on the queſtion, when the numbers appeared

Ayes	—	77
Tellers, Mr Daly, Mr Grattan.		
Noes	—	133

Adjourned.

Wedneſday, November 14.

Received and read the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to ſeveral reſolutions of the Committee. Several inſtructions were moved and ordered to the Committee, and they were ordered to ſit again to-morrow.

The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow.

Thurſday, November 15.

Mr *Latouche* moved, That the committee of ways and means be inſtructed to permit counſel to be heard before them, on behalf of the merchants and ſugar refiners petition.

This was oppoſed by the treaſury bench, as being an infraction to the law of Parliament, which forbids counſel to be heard on any ſubject of taxation, the purport of the petition being to increaſe the duties on refined ſugars. On the other hand it was argued, that the petition was merely for a matter of commercial regulation, and could not be conſidered as a tax. This converſation, for it could ſcarcely be called a debate, was long and deſultory; after which the queſtion being put on Mr Latouche's motion, there appeared,

Ayes. 54.—Noes, 105.

The Speaker, purſuant to the order of the day, quitted the chair, and the committee of ways and means opened, when

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* moved, "That the laſt additional duties on French wines be granted for ſix months only, that is, from the 25th December to the 18th June next," before which time, he ſaid, the ſentiments of the Court of Portugal muſt be known. This was oppoſed, when, after another deſultory converſation, the queſtion being put, there were, Ayes 47—Noes 104.

Sir *Lucas* made ſeveral other motions reſpecting Spaniſh and Madeira wines, all which were negatived.

The reſolutions for the duties as paſſed laſt ſeſſion were then agreed to, and the Speaker having reſumed the chair, Mr Maſon, from the committee, reported their having made ſome progreſs, and deſired to ſit again.

Ordered to ſit to-morrow, to which the Houſe adjourned.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 17.

Admiralty-Office, November 17, 1781.

THE following extracts of letters from Rear-Admiral Graves, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America, to Mr Stephens, were received the 14th inſtant, by Captain Manley, of his Majeſty's ſloop the Lively.

London, at New-York, October 16, 1781.

BE pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Santa Margarita arrived here the 7th inſtant, with her convoy from Cork, conſiſting of forty-two ſail, for New-York; three only had parted company.

The Carysfort, which I had ſent to Halifax, returned the 8th, and in her way back had the good fortune to meet with a maſt ſhip, bound to Cape Francois, on the French King's account, with a conſiderable quantity of maſts for large ſhips.

The Torbay and Prince William arrived here the 11th, having parted from the Jamaica convoy the 21ſt of September.

The Nymphe returned from cruizing off Cape Henry, and brought in five prizes, taken by her and the Amphion.

London, off Sandy Hook, October 19, 1781.

MY laſt letter could not fix the time of my ſailing, the ſhips were however moving down as they could be got ready, and on the 17th, ſo ſoon as the tide ſerved, I got under ſail with the remainder of the ſquadron, except the Shrewſbury, Montagu, and Europe, and got down with the help of the afternoon tide to Sandy Hook.

The next morning we embarked all the troops on board the men of war from the tranſports, to the amount of 7149 (officers included;) and this morning the whole fleet ſailed and got ſafe over the bar, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, 2 fifties, and 8 frigates, and the whole are now under ſail for the Cheſapeak.

A numerous convoy appears off, which we judge to be the Engliſh convoy, as they are making for this place, and the moſt advanced ſhew Engliſh colours.

The fleet above-mentioned proves to be the Centurion and her convoy, which are all arrived (except eight private traders,) and are now ſtanding in for the Hook.

War-Office, November 17. 1781.

22d Regiment of light dragoons, Quarter-Maſter John Anderſon is appointed to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Walker.

15th Regiment of foot, Enſign James Gilleſpie to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Michael Jackſon.

97th Regiment of foot, John Ware, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Macvicar.

101ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign William Ryan, of Captain A. Campbell's independent company, to be Enſign, vice John Quinn. Enſign William Dane, of Captain Cowan's independent company, to be Enſign, vice Robert Robinſon.

102d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Richard Gardiner to be Captain of a company, vice John Ryan.

Independent company of foot. Lieutenant James Abercrombie, of 71ſt foot, to be Captain. Enſign William Whatley, of 97th foot, to be Lieutenant.

Enſign Robert Robinſon, of 101ſt foot, to be Enſign in Captain Andrew Cowan's independent company of foot, vice William Dane.

Enſign John Quinn, of 101ſt foot, to be Enſign in Captain Archibald Campbell's independent company of foot, vice William Ryan.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Nov.* 16.

The following ſhips of war are now at Spithead, viz.

Royal George,	Succeſs,
Dublin,	Duke,
Monſieur,	Inflexible,
Britannia,	Alarm,
Defence,	Union,
Juno,	Sceptre,
Victory,	Daphne,
Valiant,	Courageux,
Anſon,	Alexander,
Lynx,	Agamemnon,
Defence,	Lightning,
Yarmouth,	Cumberland,
Triſiphone,	Renown,
Arrogant,	Conqueror,
Prothee,	Minerva,
Furnace,	Edgar,
Stag,	La Prudente,
Queen,	Harpy,
Diligente,	

The Edward, Peepks, from New York to Halifax and Quebec, was taken the 11th of Auguſt laſt by the Greyhound privateer of Portſmouth in New Hampſhire.

The Emulation, Simonds, from Quebec to Newfoundland, is taken by the Americans.

The Mary, Hopkins, from Cork, is arrived at Plymouth, after being ranſomed for 1150 guineas.

The Suffolk, Threlfall, from Liverpool for Jamaica, ſailed in company with the James, Caton, on the 5th inſtant, and proceeded as far as Tuſcar, where they parted. The Suffolk, being leaky, returned and arrived at Liverpool the 13th.

The Lord Howe ordnance ſtore-ſhip foundered on the 17th ult. in lat. 45. 26. N. long. 41. W. from London; the crew ſaved.

A French ſnow, from Marſeilles to Cadiz, is ſent into Kingroad by the Britannia, Hermit, and Orange, Valley, letters of marque, belonging to Briſtol; ſhe was taken off Cape Finiſterre.

The Antigallican, Currin, from Liverpool to Charleſtown, is loſt near Holyhead; a part of the cargo (damaged) and ſome of the ſhip's materials, it is imagined, will be ſaved.

It is reported that the Gaſcoyne, Cyrus, and another veſſel, name not mentioned, part of the Jamaica fleet, foundered at ſea.

The following ſhips from Jamaica were off Dungeneſs the 13th inſt.

Jamaica, Newton,	Amity Hall, Ogilvie,
Fonſeca, Harvey,	Dalling, Wylie,
Withywood, Evers,	Kingſton, Fowler,
Parnaſſus, Carr,	Friendſhip, Dann,
London, Spence,	Charming Nancy, Robinſon, late
James Dawkins, Brankſton,	Bell,
Salt River, Kenny,	Henry, Cambell, late Logan,
Dorothy, Delamore,	Farmer, Auſtin,
Weſt Indian, Stimpſon,	Maria,
Earl of Effingham, Brown,	Rodney,
Priſcilla, Payne,	Mary, Hill.

The following ſhips from Jamaica arrived at Briſtol the 14th inſt.

Lyon, ——,	St Thomas in the Eaſt, ——,
Sally, ——,	Eagle, ——,
Tobago Planter, ——,	Queen, Stawely,
Spencer, ——,	Thetis, Major,
Milford, ——,	Rodney, Churnſide,
Lucia, ——,	Waſp, Langdon.
Druid, ——,	

Captain Langdon reports, the fleet meeting with a ſtorm off the eaſt end of Jamaica, part of them were obliged to put back, under convoy of the Princeſs Royal, and another man of war.

Arrived at Dover from Jamaica, the 15th inſt.

Juno, Webſter,	Northampton, Stuart,
Orange Bay, Roſs,	Catharine, Steele,
Blagrove, Curry,	Favourite, Roſs.
Green River, Phillips,	

Ramſgate, 15. Arrived from Jamaica, the Beckford, Curling, and Londovery, Curling.

Arrived in the Downs from Jamaica, the 14th inſt.

Albion man of war,	Louiſa, Elms,
Achilles, Manners,	Neptune, Hutton,
Auguſtus Cæſar, Fowler,	Bell, Foſter,

And upwards of thirty others.

From the London Papers, Nov. 17.

Barcelona, Oct. 17. The officers of a frigate which put in here yeſterday from Mahon report, that whilſt they were there they heard a briſk cannonade, and alſo the report of muſquetry, which continued nine hours, and was ſaid to be directed againſt a poſt where it was known that M. de Crillon had placed an hundred of his fineſt grenadiers.

The convoy from the Havannah did not arrive the day after the regiſter ſhips, as was ſaid in letters from Bayonne. The advices from Cadiz are more to be depended on, and letters from thence of the 12th only mention the arrival of the French frigate Aurora, which was ſent to eſcort ſome French veſſels through the Streights.

Toulon, Oct. 23. The tranſports deſtined for Minorca, with four regiments on board, ſailed yeſterday with a fair wind.

LONDON.

This morning an officer arrived at Lord George Germain's houſe in Pall-mall, expreſs from New-York. The importance of the advices that are ſhortly to be expected from that quarter induced us to make the moſt minute enquiries concerning the contents of theſe diſpatches, and we have the ſatisfaction to aſſure the public, that they contain nothing more than the duplicates of Sir Henry Clinton's letters relative to the ſucceſs of the late expedition under the command of Brigadier-General Arnold.

Yeſterday Lord George Germaine was at St James's, and laid before his Majeſty the diſpatches received the preceding day from Sir Henry Clinton at New York.

Beſides what has already appeared relative to the above, a correſpondent aſſures us, that before Admiral Graves's fleet had left Sandy Hook, an expreſs arrived with the agreeable news from Lord Cornwallis, of his having totally deſtroyed a body of 500 grenadiers who attempted to ſtorm one of his outpoſts, which being defended by only 100 men, of which the enemy had intelligence, gave them every hope of ſucceſs; but the beſieged lying upon their arms till the French were within piſtol-ſhot, and then ſupported their fire with ſuch unabated vigour, that the Frenchmen gave way on all ſides, and in their retreat were almoſt to a man cut off.

Capt. Manly, who brought over the late diſpatches from Sir Henry Clinton, came to St James's along with the Earl of Hillſborough; but being too late for the levee, he was introduced to his Majeſty in his cloſet, where he was moſt graciouſly received, and had an audience for about twenty minutes.

When the late Council of War was held at New York, relative to the attacking the French fleet and the French and American army, three plans of attack were propoſed, according to three different modes of action of the enemy; one of which they muſt adopt, viz. that the French fleet, on hearing of the approach of the Engliſh, would either come out to fight them—bear away for the Weſt Indies—or act on the defenſive for a few days, and then hazard a general engagement. If they came out to fight them, depending on a ſuperiority of numbers, the Engliſh were to come to the cloſeſt action poſſible, and not to hazard, by the delay of waiting for a *new day*, the capture of Lord Cornwallis. If the French, by ſeemingly intending a general engagement, attempted to manœuvre, in order to gain a day or two's time, which likewiſe might be fatal to Cornwallis, the Engliſh were to run immediately into the Cheſapeak, and leave the French, if they pleaſed, to become the beſiegers, while they were ſending up the troops and proviſions to Cornwallis. If the French bore away for the Weſt Indies, or ſtood out to ſea at the approach of the Engliſh, they were to land the troops as quick as poſſible; and Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis were either to attack the French and American forces, or, if that ſhould not appear ſucceſsfully practicable, the whole army were to be re-ſhipped, and Cornwallis and his troops to be re-landed at Charleſtown. But, if the French were to act on the defenſive in the Cheſapeak, that Cornwallis might be ſtarved into a ſurrender, in that caſe the whole fleet were to bear in, and attack them cloſely in the quickeſt and beſt manner poſſible, after firſt ſending in every fire-ſhip in the fleet, while Sir Henry Clinton was to land, puſh up the country at all hazards, and attempt to force his way through every obſtacle, to Cornwallis's relief. The public may depend on the above as the outlines of the operations of our fleet and army, and the ſhort courſe of ten days will probably prove that one of them has been attempted.—Heaven grant that it may be with ſucceſs.

The Cheſapeak is never frozen up, as has been aſſerted, nor the neighbouring rivers, for many miles up the country. In the winter, indeed, many large pieces of ice will come down the adjacent rivers, are ſeen floating in the Cheſapeak, but they are little or no impediment to ſhipping.

The width of the river which ſeperates Lord Cornwallis's two poſts at York-Town and Glouceſter is exactly a mile; and the ground exceeding high; ſo that he has an extenſive command both towards the river and the land.

Sir Hen. Clinton writes, that, ſuch was the zeal both of the land and ſea officers, they were going to employ every effort to relieve Lord Cornwallis, though it was to be regretted that our fleet was ſo much inferior in number to the enemy.

It is ſaid that the French and Americans have broken up all the roads, and thrown up every poſſible impediment that induſtry could produce, to prevent Lord Cornwallis from making a ſally. Batteries of cannon have been opened, and ſeveral mortar batteries erected. A great number of officers, and many of the American loyaliſts, have gone upon the expedition: The Britiſh Admiral has taken three light faſt-ſailing veſſels with him, to give the earlieſt intelligence here to Government.

Amongſt other particulars of private information which have have been brought by Captain Manly, he ſays, that the wind, from the 19th (the day the fleet left New-York) to the 21ſt, was eaſt, a direction, though not altogether hoſtile to their intended expedition, yet by no means the moſt favourable. On the 21ſt, however, it changed to the N. E. and continued ſo for ten days, which is the point, of all others, the beſt calculated for going from New-York to the Cheſapeak. As there has been no ſort of obſtruction, therefore the Captain is clearly of opinion, that an engagement has either taken place before this time, or that the French muſt have retired ſo far up the Cheſapeak as to give the Britiſh fleet the eaſieſt opportunity of conveying the moſt effectual relief to Lord Cornwallis.

If Lord Cornwallis is able to maintain his ſituation againſt the force that he has now to contend with, we may hope that the winter ſeaſon will give an opening for terms of accommodation. There is no doubt but that both ſides wiſh for peace, if any mode could be thought of, not derogatory to the honour of either England or America.

Captain Manly ſays, that Sir Henry Clinton and the fleet expected, when he left them, to reach the Cheſapeak by the 22d of October; and, in that caſe, he hoped to relieve Cornwallis by the 26th at fartheſt.

The naval arrangements for the enſuing ſpring are ſettled, and we have the moſt perfect confidence in ſtating them as follows, which we have reaſon to believe is the manner reſolved on in the cabinet.

For the American ſtation—the Admirals Digby and Hood, with fourteen or fifteen ſail of the line, and three fifties, beſides frigates, ſloops, ſchooners, and cutters. This force to be increaſed or decreaſed as circumſtances may require.

At the Leeward iſlands—Sir George Rodney and Admiral Drake, with twenty ſix of the line, ſixteen of which are to be freſh ſhips from England, all copper bottomed, beſides a proportionate number of frigates, fire ſhips, bombs, &c.

On the Jamaica ſtation—Admiral Graves, who is to go thither from America with ſix ſhips of the line, immediately after the expected action with the French, to ſucceed Admiral Rowley (who now commands there ſince Sir Peter Parker came away) who comes homes next ſpring. His ſquadron to be increaſed to eight ſail of the line.

In the Eaſt-Indies---Sir Richard Bickerton is to have twelve ſail of the line, ſix of which he takes out with him, freſh ſhips, all coppered, from England, beſides two fifties and four frigates.

On theſe four ſtations the number of ſhips of the line will be ſixty-one ſail.

The Britiſh navy conſiſts, at this time, of 146 ſhips of the line, including the men of war building, ſome of which are ready to launch, and the majority in great forwardneſs, of which 106 are now in actual ſervice.

It was reported laſt night, that the Preſton frigate had foundered in the late heavy gale of wind, off the coaſt of Holland; ſhe was cruizing off the Texel, in company with the Dolphin, neither of which ſhips have been heard of ſince.

This morning advice was received that all the ſhips belonging to Liverpool and Lancaſter, from Jamaica, were ſafe arrived at thoſe ports.

All the ſhips bound to Dublin, from Jamaica, are ſafe arrived, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Janus.

Yeſterday 20 ſail of the Jamaica fleet arrived in Margate roads.

The French merchant fleet, conſiſting of 200 ſail of richly laden ſhips, were expected to ſail from Cape Francois the 25th of Auguſt laſt. The Licorne frigate looked into the Cape about the middle of that month, where ſhe only ſaw two ſhips of the line, and two frigates, ſuppoſed to be the only convoy deſtined for the above valuable fleet.

Admiral Darby is expected to ſail hourly from Portſmouth, with 13 ſhips of the line, and three frigates; his principal object will be to look out for the above-mentioned convoy.

A letter received from an officer on board the Cumberland mentions, that an order is received for 13 ſail of the line to be got ready with all poſſible expedition, in order to proceed for the relief of Gibraltar and Minorca. They will be under the command of Admirals Rodney and Roſs; the former of whom, after having executed the object of this expedition, will proceed with five ſail of the line to the Weſt-Indies.

This day an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the ſafe arrival in the Downs of the fleet from Tortola, laſt from Corke.

Government have received ſome late accounts both from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are very favourable, only urging a ſupply of ſtores and proviſions as ſoon as poſſible; after which they add, that the enemy may continue their bombardments without ſucceſs while the war laſts.

The French ſhip of 64 guns, one of M. de Graſſe's ſquadron, ſaid to be loſt in the Cheſapeak Bay, is reported to be the Ardent.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 42,794 was drawn a blank, but, being firſt-drawn, is entitled to 500 l.

No. 3095, 28,128, 29,110, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 6200, 37,573, 27,594, 16,234, 7498, 47,756, 24,354, 14,898, 35,537.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 29,817 was drawn a blank, but, as firſt-drawn, entitled to 500 l.

No. 756 a prize of 2000 l.

No. 46,905 a prize of 500 l.

No. 26,289, 42,599, 38,903, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 582, 45,430, 45,494, 16,173, 34,246, 45,417, 47,833, 36,907, 11,270.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 17.

Stock —	Ditto 1751, —
cent. Ann. 1777, 70¼ a ⅜.	India Stock, 139½.
r cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
cent. con. 56¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, —
cent. red. con. 55½ a ⅞.	Exch. Bills, par.
cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10¼ dise.
Ann. 16 7-16ths a ⅜ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
nn. 1777, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
1778, 12 5-16ths.	Omnium, —
Sea Stock, —	Bank Stock Scrip. 110¼.
cent. Old Ann. —	Lot. Tic. 18 l. 18 s. a 19 l. a 13 s.
New Ann. —	Morning.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 17.

It is the general opinion here, that the French will never venture themselves to be catched in the Cheasapeak, but that they will put to sea as soon as ever they hear of our squadron being sent from New York. It is also very confidently asserted by those that have been up the bay, that if the French are catched in it, that their destruction is certain, there are so many ships of our squadron coming up, and taking them at very disadvantageous situations.

The Dutch have not yet repaired the damages their ships received in battle with Admiral Parker; some say a want of resolution among the States make every department afraid of engaging in so expensive an undertaking. However, certain it is that the ships lie now with their holes plugg'd up."

Extract of another letter from London, Nov. 17.

"All ranks of people are waiting with the deepest anxiety the arrival of the next advices from America, which, no doubt, will bring news of the very last importance to this country, perhaps the most momentous that ever came to England. They will determine whether the rebels shall uphold themselves in unnatural opposition against the Parent State, or whether the Court of Britain shall not, at length, prove triumphant; and the Americans, at least such of them as are lost to all sense of their true allegiance, bend to the lawful sovereignty that has happiness, and its own honour equally, in view.

The first experienced in the service of Government venture to pret the most favourable consequences from the large and extraordinary force gone against the French up the Cheasapeak, as their fleet was superior to the enemy's, and the troops in the best health and spirit, and determined, as one man, to drive the enemy from their situation in the Cheasapeak, and relieve the gallant Cornwallis.

In a few, much talked of, from the young Prince, fighting against the cause of his Royal Father and the people of Great Britain in America his Royal Higness says, that the inhabitants, in general, are well affected all over the Continent to the British government; but are constrained to give an apparent support to the measures and their measures, from the awe in which they are held by the rebel military force. He further writes, that the situation of Lord Cornwallis is likely to prove, in the end, of the greatest benefit to the mother country, as the reported danger of his Lordship, and army under his command, has roused the British troops, and animated them to a degree that cannot fail to carry them on against the enemy with that ardour and resolution that must bid fair to bring the American war to a crisis, beyond the most sanguine wishes of Great Britain.

The Opera-house opened this evening for the first time this season, and presented a most brilliant and crowded audience. The house has certainly disposed of his share; the purchase money is for 37,000 l. by Mr Taylor, a native of Scotland; and the whole of the Opera house, the gayest resort of the fashionable world in the metropolis of Great-Britain, may now be said to be entirely in the hands of that country. Though we have no dancers this year equal to the *Vestris*, the dancing this year exceeds any thing of the kind we ever saw for variety, taste, and grandeur, and promises to give the new manager and proprietors a very profitable season."

On Monday last, died at Pitcullen, near Perth, Mary Tenant, wife to David Carmichael, Esq;

On Tuesday, died at Glasgow, Mrs Craig, wife of the Rev. Mr Craig, minister at Glasgow, and daughter of the late Gilbert Kennedy, Esq; of Aughterfardale. It is hoped her friends in this place will accept of this as a notification of her death.

We are favoured with the following note of the cargo of the Spanish convoy from the Havannah, arrived at Cadiz the 9th of October 1781, the accuracy of which may be depended on:

4 piastres, in gold and silver specie.
19 surrons of cochineal, about 200 lb. each.
12 ditto, indigo, each 214 pounds.
36 boxes of baynillias.
4 bags of cacao.
38 bales of jallap.
74 hides.
12 quintals of logwood.
36 bales of cotton.
52 bales of sarsaparilla.
36 wedges of copper, about 3 cwt. each.
16 bales of pepper.
15 boxes of mother of pearl.
33 chests of sugar, about 3 1-half cwt. each.
55 bales of tobacco.

The specie value is computed to be about 15 million and a half dollars, which, rated at 4 s. 6 d. each, would amount to 3,500 l. Sterling.

The present seems to be the most critical moment that has occurred during the whole course of the American war; the event is to be now arrived, when the greatest contest is likely to be decided. Lord Cornwallis must be relieved, or the war will soon be at an end: and to relieve him, a battle must be fought at sea, upon which more than the relief of Lord Cornwallis will depend,—the future superiority or insignificancy of the British navy.

We are informed, that the vessel de Gunst van Goede Vrow, carried into Aberdeen in April last, as prize to the Dutch privateer, having been claimed as Prussian by the master, and by the Prussian Ambassador, the Judge Admiral, on the 16th inst. ordered her to be restored to the owners, who are to have and reserves to them to insist afterwards for the damages occasioned by the capture.

Last week, a house at Mains of Kemnay took fire, and was burnt, together with a stable and two horses.

On the 9th of September last, was married at Halsall, Henry Pye, aged 26, to Esther Pye, aged 42; and on the 13th of the same married Robert Smith, brother to the above Henry, to Alice Pye, daughter to the above Esther, aged 18. The same time was married John Pye, son to the above Henry, aged 18, to Ellen Smith, sister to the above Henry Smith, aged 39. If each have issue, (a son) What degree of relationship will they stand in to each other?

The Lovely Mary, Beatson, which parted from the convoy from London, arrived in Leith Roads this evening, all well.

Extract of a letter from an officer at New York, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated October 18.

"We are just now preparing to sail. Seven thousand picked troops, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton, are on board. Not a moment has been lost; as soon as the fleet of victuallers from England, and the Torbay and Prince William from Jamaica arrived, we got ready. By letters from Lord Cornwallis, we have advice, that his Lordship had sufficient provisions to last till the 3d or 4th November, before which we hope to give effectual relief."

Extract of a letter from Peterhead, Nov. 17.

"Captain Pottinger was put to the southward yesterday, with the convoy, in a very hard gale of wind; but returned early in the morning, and passed this place by break of day, which was both her's and consort's salvation, a lugger privateer being only a few miles to the offing. The Leith appeared about ten o'clock forenoon, within two or three miles of the lugger, but pursued her course after her convoy, though it was the opinion of the people here, that she would never get a sight of one of them till their arrival at Shetland. The packet made a very narrow escape this forenoon, in coming down from the southward. Had it not been for the vigilence and activity of our pilot-boats, she must have been certainly captured; but, at present, she is safe in the harbour, and the privateer standing to the southward. She took, yesterday morning, and carried, the Swallow smack of Aberdeen, from London, with 100 packs of wool and other goods."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Nov. 13.

"Wednesday last, part of the wreck of a sloop, with the names William and Mary, of Dublin, No. 5. painted on it, was drove ashore on Groomsport, near Bangor. It is supposed she was a sloop belonging to Dublin, that had sailed the day before from Donaghadee, bound for the fishery. The crew all perished."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Nov. 15.

"Yesterday, sailed his Majesty's ship Cyclops, Captain Robinson; and sloop Lisburn, Captain Ashington, for the Downs."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 15.

"Last Tuesday morning, two members of a certain honourable assembly waited on Mr E—n, and earnestly requested, as a particular favour, he would indulge them with permission to vote that day, only, with Opposition, merely as a pence-offering to their friends in the country. The S———y peremptorily refused them, and said, it was the final determination of his E———y the L—d L———t, that no gentleman who wished to keep well with Government, should, on any question, or on any pretence whatever, either absent himself from the House, or vote against Administration on the question of that day or any other."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 16.

"About four o'clock on Wednesday evening, a woman was stopped in Mary's lane, in a hackney chaise, with five grown children, two boys and three girls, from five to ten years old; when examined, she refused to give any further account than that she was taking them to her husband in the country; but the eldest of the children declared, that he, with the other four, had been confined in a room in Arran-street for several days; that he did not know the woman before he was taken by her; and that she gave them so much liquor before she put them into the chaise (supposed with an intent to prevent their alarming the passengers) that they were deadly sick and obliged to throw it up. The inhabitants of Mary's-lane sent for Mr Alderman Alcock, who ordered her into confinement, until a proper inquiry could be made, and the unhappy parents or friends found to prosecute her for this dreadful offence.

"On Monday Mr Moore, of Essex-street, received the following:

"SIR,

"I am directed by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue, to return you their thanks for the spirited and active exertions which you were pleased to shew to this Custom-house, while it was on fire last Saturday.

I am, Sir,

Custom-house, Dublin, Nov. 12, 1781. Your very humble servant, THO. WINDER.

"And, on Thursday, Mr Moore received a silver cup of the value of 40 l. from the Commissioners, with an inscription expressive of his activity and spirited exertions in extinguishing the fire that broke out in the Custom-house on the 10th inst."

The following extract was yesterday filed in the Royal exchange:

Extract of a letter from Capt. M'Gill, of the Jenny, arrived at Kinsale from Jamaica.

Kinsale, 13th November, 1781.

"The ship Jenny arrived at Kinsale from Jamaica, in eleven weeks and four days. This day eight days I was separated from the fleet in a hard gale of wind, from the northward, and thick weather, but kept company with the Mentor, Capt. Whitside, for Liverpool. Our fleet consisted of 86 sail, three of which foundered on the passage, under convoy of the Albion and Ruby, of 74 guns each; the other division of the fleet is about 100 sail, and under convoy of the Princess Royal, 90; Ramillies, 74; Torbay, 74, and Prince William, of 70 guns, and two frigates. Provisions of all kinds were plenty, except bread and flour, which were not to be got for money, and made the fleet in great distress for bread; some of the ships I spoke with four weeks ago, which had not 14 days bread on board, at very short allowance. I hope the commodore will supply their wants, or they must be in great distress."

A postscript to the letter which inclosed the above from Corke, further says, "It is also reported, that part of the fleet was seen off the Old Head yesterday, so we hope they will be mostly safe in England to-morrow or next day."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 20. John, Robertson, from St David's, with coals.
Charlotte, Smart, from Alloa, with ditto.
21. Good Intent, Millar, from Kennet, with ditto.

SAILED,

Peggy and Ann, Ross, for Glasgow, with goods.
Falkirk, Sommervell, for Carron, with ditto.
Elliock, Kay, for Newcastle, with ditto.
Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, with ditto.
Betty, Peattie, for Crail, with ditto.

Wind W. S. W.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CAPABLE HAND, to serve as a JOURNEYMAN to a TIN-PLATE WORKER. Good encouragement will be given. Apply to Mr William Hunter pewterer, foot of West Bow.

PANTHEON.

TO-MORROW Evening, being Thursday the 22d current, the Society will resume their public Debates, (to be continued once a-fortnight during the winter season) when the following Question will be the subject of discussion:—"Whether has GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA, FRANCE, SPAIN, or HOLLAND, the greatest cause to repent of the present war?"

The debate to begin at eight o'clock, as usual.—Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr Rhind's, jeweller, Parliament-Square.

In ST MARY'S CHAPEL, on Monday next, the 26th current, at 7 in the evening, Mr SCOTT will begin

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON ELOCUTION.

The following are the Subjects of these Lectures,

LECT. 1. On the general properties of a good elocution,—*distinctness, animation*, and *gracefulness*.

LECT. 2. On certain particulars which form the greater part of every composition,—*antithesis, enumeration, suspension, parenthesis, interrogation*, and *climax*.

LECT. 3. On emotions and passions,—*joy, mirth, grief, pity, courage, boasting, fear, horror, hatred*, and *love*.

LECT. 4. On emotions and passions,—*anger, contempt, haughtiness, wonder, perplexity, revenge, remorse, jealousy, ridicule*, and *humour*.

LECT. 5. On different kinds of style,—*narrative, descriptive, didactic*, and *argumentative*.

LECT. 6. On public speaking,—in the *pulpit*, at the *bar*, in the *senate*, and upon the *stage*.

A Lecture will be delivered each Monday, till the Course be concluded.

These Lectures have been considerably improved since they were delivered in this city last winter. The principal design of them is to facilitate the study of Elocution. But the numerous passages, both serious and comic, which have been selected from the best authors for illustration and example, will, it is presumed, render them an agreeable and rational amusement to persons of both sexes.

Tickets to the whole Course, 5 s. each Lady or Gentleman; to a single Lecture, 2 s.;——to be had at Mr Scott's house, in the Trunk Close.

☞ Mr SCOTT has opened the following CLASSES, for the improvement of youth in the English Language:—A Class for gentlemen attending the UNIVERSITY.—Another for young Gentlemen attending the HIGH SCHOOL.—And a third for YOUNG LADIES.——For particulars respecting these Classes, enquiry may be made at Mr Scott's house.——PRIVATE TEACHING as usual.

AS the whole debts due by MAURICE TRENT, Esq; of Pitcullo, lately deceased, are to be immediately paid off, all persons having claims are desired to apply to Charles Inneс writer to the signet, or to Oliver Gourlay at Craigrothie, who will pay the same, upon being satisfied that such claims are justly due.

Not to be repeated,

HOUSE to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That excellent HOUSE in the north-west corner of St Andrew's Square, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, consisting of two large flats, having eleven rooms and a kitchen, with several conveniencies; the whole genteelly painted and papered, and perfectly free of smoak or damp. The roof is supported by the proprietors in the land conjunctly. The price reasonable; and the whole a most eligible subject.

Any person designing to purchase, may apply to Mr Laurence Inglis writer in Merchant street; and may see the house on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from noon to two afternoon.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of November inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Two and a Halfmerk Land of CAPENOCH, and Two Merk Land of CULBAE, of old extent, lying in the parish of Kirkinner, and shire of Wigton. These lands consist of about 440 acres, are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and are valued at 100 l. Sterling per annum. They hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a vote in the county. They lie within a few miles of a navigable river, and the sea, and the town of Wigton, have marle, and ready access to lime.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet.

Sale of Houses, Nursery, and Garden,
AT TOLLCROSS;
And Houses in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, by ROBERT DONALDSON writer to the signet, *Curator Bonis* to ROBERT WILSON Surgeon in Edinburgh, under the authority of the Court of Session, upon Wednesday the 16th day of January next, at five o' clock afternoon, The SUBJECTS under written, which are to be exposed in the following, or such other lotsas purchasers shall incline, which, for their encouragement, are to be set up at the prices after mentioned, viz.

I. The Lands of TOLLCROSS, now inclosed as a Nursery Garden, with the Dwelling-House thereon, and pertinents, as presently possessed by James Richmond nurseryman, per tack for 32 years from Martinmas 1758, at 21 l. 13 s. 4 s. Sterling per annum,—at				*Sterling.* L. 433 6 8
II. The HOUSE and SCHOOL-HOUSE at Tollcross, possessed by Alexander Gardner, and inclosed Area, per tack for 15 years from Candlemas and Whitsunday 1774, at 11 l. 11 s. per annum. The Dwelling and Shade possessed by James Sanderson, per tack for 30 years from Whitsunday 1757, at 3 l. 10 s. per annum. And Cellar possessed by James Rae, at 2 l.—at				170 10 0
III. The Large New DWELLING-HOUSE at Tollcross, of three storeys, containing, in the ground-flat, a kitchen, a large parlour, two rooms and two closets, and a coal-house; in the second flat, a dining-room, three bed-chambers, and two closets; and, in the third flat, a kitchen and closet, dining-room, three bed-chambers and two closets, besides Nursery and two garrets, with washing-house, stable, and office-house. The premisses may, if necessary, be divided and possessed as formerly, in two separate lodgings, or in one, with the garden surrounding the same, which will make a very genteel and commodious Villa near Edinburgh. There is a pump-well in the garden, and a genteel gate to the house,—at				250 0 0
IV. The LODGING, or Dwelling-house, consisting of a kitchen and five fire-rooms, and two dark rooms, in the back land Writers Court, being the first storey up stairs immediately above that half storey where the Signet-office is kept, with a garret in the west side of the scale stairs, and cellar in the ground-storey; and also the uppermost part of the yard lying immediately north from said tenement, being 60 feet long and 34 feet wide, including the walls and all other pertinents, let to Charles Walker vintner, per tack for 7 years from Whitsunday 1777, at 22 l. per annum,—at				220 0 0
V. The TAVERN in the Advocates Close, consisting of a kitchen and small bar, four large rooms and a small room, two cellars and office-house, presently possessed by William Scott vintner, at the yearly rent of 191 l. 10 s.—at				195 0 0
VI. A Tenement of HOUSES in the Advocates Close, consisting of three flats, commonly called the Shakespeare Printing Office, as presently possessed by William Darling printer and bookseller, by tack for ten years from Whitsunday 1776, at 20 l.—at				200 0 0
VII. The Two SMALL HOUSES in Roxburgh's Close, lately possessed by Donald Mackinley cadie, and ——— Robertson, now waste,—at				20 0 0
VIII. The DWELLING-HOUSE and Fore-Shop, being the first storey of a Tenement of land at the head of Bell's Wynd, as now possessed by Mr Turnbull watch-maker, per tack for 19 years from Whitsunday 1773, at 14 l. 14 s. per annum,—at				147 14 8

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr Donaldson, at any time before the sale.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED,

Nov. 17. Phen'x, Cunningham, for Dublin, with sugar.
Jenny, M'Lean, for the Highlands, with salt.

At LEITH for LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELS Master,

Now lying on the Firth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will sail with the first convoy.

At LONDON for LEITH,

THE ELIZABETH,

WILLIAM NIVEN Master,

Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and will sail with the first convoy.

FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers.——The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

At London for Borrowstounness, &c.

THE THAMES,

TMOMAS JOHNSTON Master,

For THOMAS GRINDLAY,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley and Dow's Wharf, for Borrowstounness, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and will sail with the first convoy, which is expected soon.——Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 7. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

SALE OF A SHIP.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Tuesday the 27th day of November current, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

The Brigantine BECKY AND HARRIET, about 100 tons burden, built in America eight years ago, prize to the Lively Privateer, and now lying in Leith harbour.

For inventories of the ship, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

LANDS IN GLENISLA.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the Parliament-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of MAINS OF KILRY, lying within the parish of Glenisla, and sheriffdom of Forfar; a very fit purchase for a shooting quarter, or for a grassing to a low-country estate; is moderately rentalled, in good condition, and holds of a subject-superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty. The proven free rent is 20 l. 10 s. and the upset price only 22 years purchase.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the office of George Kilpatrick depute clerk of session, or with John Smith clerk to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE,

AND

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th November 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of BATHRISK and FREUCHIE, containing about 700 acres, inclosed and subdivided by hedges and ditches, and strips of planting. The present free rent, after all deductions, is 492 l. 18 s. 7 d. sterl. stating the lands in the proprietor's occupation at a reasonable valuation. The lands lie within a mile of the burgh of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets of Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forthar lime-kiln, and the marle-pit of Bowhouse, where marle is sold at 4 d. per boll. There is a neat mansion-house on the estate, with a complete set of offices; a large kitchen-garden, surrounded with a high brick-wall, and an orchard, stored with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The lands hold of the Crown, and are out of lease, except part of the lands of Freuchie.

II. The HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr Cunnynghame clerk to the signet, consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, closets, and cellars.

III. A HOUSE fronting the street, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the 5th storey of Sym's Land, consisting of two rooms, a bed-closet, and kitchen.

These two subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and a kitchen, with a cellar entering from the close.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, &c.; and George Barclay, overseer at Lathrisk, will show the estate.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 16th November 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, within the Hall of the EXCISE OFFICE in EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY the 23d of November instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of TEA, COFFEEBERRIES, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITS, and STARCH; with the MATERIALS of a great number of SMALL STILLS, and UTENSILS for DISTILLATION; lately condemned, as forfeited, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, and in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

TO be LET, for such time as may be agreed on, entry at Whitsunday next,

The following FARMS, parts of the Estate of CLIFTON, viz. the Farms of CLIFTON, and CURBURN, in the parish of Morbattle, and shire of Roxburgh.

The Farms called the BURNFOOT Farm, GREENFIELD Farm, and the PARK Farm, in the parish of Linton, and shire of Roxburgh.

These Farms, for many years in the possession of the proprietor, have been kept in the best order for stock; no plowing in any of them, excepting in some of the Inclosures of the Park and Burnfoot Farms; and they will be entered to in fine condition.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, at Rowchester; or Richard Pringle at Bankhead, near Park, who have powers to let.

New Stage Fly betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow,

BY CALDER AND NEWHOUSE,

And Four Miles Shorter than the North Road.

TWO MACHINES upon a new construction so as to accommodate three persons with ease, began to run the 15th of November 1781, and will continue every lawful day, to set out from Duncan Macfarlane's, White Hart Inn, Foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh, and from Patrick Heron's, Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, at eight o'clock in the morning, and stops for fresh horses at Thomas Nicholson's, Calder, and John Fleeming's, Newhouse.

Each Ticket 12 s. Every passenger to be allowed a stone of luggage. Passengers going a particular length, and uptake passengers, to pay 3½ d. per mile. The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above 5 l. Sterling value.

N. B. The London Fly, by Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York, sets out every lawful day at six o'clock in the morning, from the said Duncan Macfarlane's.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next.

THE Farm KILDRUMY, either with or without the House and Garden; or in whole or by lots, as offerers may appear.

The Farm is advantageously and pleasantly situate in the county of Nairn, two miles west of Nairn, and within five miles of Fort George. It consists of 76 acres of old in-field; 22 acres of out-field; 54 acres of green-moss (whereof 38 acres has already been drained and cultivated); 92 acres of green-pasture; 84 acres of muir-ground; and 15 acres of peat-moss.

Part of the arable lands are inclosed. The green mosses have a good water-fall, and are surrounded with gravel, and great part of the muir-ground is capable of improvement.

The Dwelling-house and offices are in exceeding good repair. The house consists of five fire-rooms, two closets, cellars and garrets, exclusive of two wings, containing the kitchen, girnel-house, rooms for servants, and various other conveniencies. The garden, which consists of upwards of an acre, is well stored with fruit-trees.

Proposals for a set may be made or transmitted to Dr John Alves, physician in Inverness, to Mr Alexander Hay writer in Nairn, with whom a plan of the farm is lodged; to Mr William Dunbar town-clerk of Forres, or to Mr David Cumming at Millhill, near Nairn, who will show the premisses.

A HOUSE IN LEITH FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Hill vintner on the shore of Leith, upon Friday the 23d day of November current, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

That large STONE TENEMENT OF LAND or Dwelling-house, consisting of three storeys, besides garrets, lately built by Hugh Morton wright, upon an area lying at the foot of the Meeting-house Green in South Leith, and on the west side of St Giles's street, presently possessed by Allan Buchanan and others.

This subject will either be exposed to sale in one lot, or each storey separately, as shall be most agreeable to intending purchasers.

For particulars, enquire at David Freer writer, at Mr Alexander Duncan's clerk to the signet; in whose hands may be seen the progress of writs and conditions of sale, and to whom also any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, betwixt and the day of roup.

BY ADJOURNMENT.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in Whole or in Parcels,

The Lands of OVERMAINS, WHITEHOUSE, and DEDRIGGS, lying in the parish of Eccles, and sheriffdom of Berwick.

The free yearly rent of these lands is at present about 220 l. but which will soon rise very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70 l. upon one farm, the lease of which expires in a few years.

There is a good mansion-house on the premisses, with a garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, some of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is presently out of lease, has been for twenty years in grass; and the whole estate is sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; is well supplied with water and marle, and at no great distance from lime; and is situated in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelso and five of Dunse, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, with the rental, measurement, and plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the signet; with whom, or William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may commune; and persons inclining to view the premisses may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawknow, or William Smith writer in Kelso.

LANDS TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d January 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present subset for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marle in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within six miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 16 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COXETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tacksman.

IV. A TIMBER YARD upon the Sands of Leith, inclosed with a stone dyke, and houses and shades thereto belonging, feued by Mr Wordie from the Magistrates of Edinburgh.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Græme clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progresses of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.

NOTICE

To the DEBTORS of the deceased Mr ALEXANDER CUNNYNGHAME of Lathrisk, writer to the signet.

THE DEBTORS of Mr CUNNYNGHAME are, by order of the Trustees appointed by him, requested to pay in the debts owing by them to William Walker, Byres's Close, Edinburgh, on or before the 1st day of January next, otherwise prosecutions must be raised against them, the expence of which it is entreated they will prevent, as no further delay can possibly be given.

By the Right Honourable

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THE PASTURAGE of Dean of Guild Allan's PARKS is to be SET, by public roup, in the Laigh Council House, on Wednesday the 28th day of November current, at five o'clock afternoon, jointly or separately, for one or more years after Candlemas next as may be agreed upon.

The conditions of roup to be seen at the City-clerks Chamber.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th December 1781, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and others aftermentioned, which belonged to WILLIAM STEWART, Esq; of CASTLE-STEWART. To be put up as follows:

I. The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the eight merk land of Dowaltoun, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorbie, and shire of Wigtoun, consisting of 2640 acres, or thereby, and paying 1036 l. Sterling of yearly rent, and which rises, by tacks current, or already set, to 1050 l. 8 s. 10 d. Sterling.

On this estate, which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided, there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in excellent repair; also fine gardens, and a large policy laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving.

The estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it, and about 500 acres lying round the mansion-house; is presently out of lease. It holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications for electing a member of Parliament on the old extent. The teinds are valued.

II. The Lands and Barony of NEWTON-STEWART, lying in the parish of Penningham, and shire of Wigtoun, consisting of 1300 acres or thereby, and paying 394 l. 6 s. 11 d. of yearly rent, and which rise by the current tacks to 453 l. 6 s. 11 d. whereof 341 l. 5 s. 6 d. is property rent, and the remaining 53 l. 1 s. 5 d. is the feu-duties of the houses and gardens in the town of Newton-Stewart.

The burgh of barony of Newton-Stewart is a very thriving town. It lies on the great military road from Carlyle to Portpatrick, and is on the road from Galloway through Ayrshire to Glasgow, and within a mile and a half of the sea-port of Carty, where lime and sea shell for improving the lands are imported at a cheap rate.

The estate holds of the Crown; it lies on the river Cree, and has a salmon-fishing in that river. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

If this barony does not sell on the 12th December next, it will then be divided and exposed in lots, and the lots specified in the news-papers.

III. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 406 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed *cumulo*, or in the following lots:

1. The Mains of Duchrae, and the lands of Ullock and Meikle and Little Craigs, containing 773 acres or thereby, as possessed by Samuel and David M'Lellans at 135 l. 2 s. Sterling.

2. Drumglass, Tornorroch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, containing 884 acres or thereby, as possessed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. 10 s. Sterling.

3. Urriock and Clonie, containing 637 acres or thereby, as possessed by Andrew M'Minn, at 103 l. 19 s. 2 d. 9-12ths sterling.

4. Drumbrack, containing 137 acres or thereby, as possessed by William M'Kenzie, at 16 l. 9 s. 10 d. Sterling, which rises next year 20 l. Sterling.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and is rated in the cess books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.——It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the lands is got at a cheap and easy rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. and there is another wood fit for cutting, worth about 200 l.——The tenants pay all public and parish burdens, over and above their rents.—The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

IV. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabella Stewart at the rent of 5 l. sterling.

V. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, plans of the estates and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply.—Mr Samuel M'Caul in Crosbie will shew the lands.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, by the Tutors of Miss Oliphant of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and astricted Multures thereof, Balgay, Mireside, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foresaid whole lands, except those of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 903 l. 18 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 339 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carse of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carse and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the victual-farm gives the highest prices. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carse estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and the house.

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